THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Ann.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1800. [Vol. VIII.--No. 1173

VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be exposed for sale at the Vendue-Store corner of Prince and Water streets,

A VARIETY OF

Wet and Dry Goods,

of which the particulars will be given previous to the sale.

The business of VENDUE MASTER having devolved entirely on the subscriber, he informs the Public, that the store will always be kept open for the reception of GOODS, and selling such articles therein, between the times of Public Sales, as may be on limitation. He likewise offers his services in transacting any kind of Commission Business,

PHILIP G. MARSTELLER.

AUCTION ROOM
AND
COMMISSION STORE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends and the Public in general, that they have commenced business in the line of Commission Merchants and Auctioneers, in that commodious house on Union-street, two doors south of Messrs. John and Thomas Vowell's (adjacent to which they have a large ware house fronting on the wharf) which will always be kept open for the reception of goods, and for selling such articles by wholesale only, between the times of public sale, as may be under limitation. The days of public sale at the Auction Room will be MONDAY and THURSDAY in every week—the particulars of which will be notified previous thereto.

HENRY & THOMAS MOORE.

September 1.

THE TAVERN
OF
FAIRFAX COUNTY COURT HOUSE,
To Let.

I WISH to rent for one or more years, to a person or persons able and qualified to keep it, the BRICK HOUSE erected for a Tavern at this place. I am now making some additional improvements which will be compleated in a few weeks. The house is large and well calculated for the purpose, as will be the stable, to which are adding sheds on each side, that will then hold 48 horses, with a very large quantity of hay. To the Brick house will be added a large piazza, the full length, &c.

From the small trial already experienced, I am authorised to say, but few situations of this kind would be equally productive of profit to the occupant, if well calculated for the business. There will be let with the buildings and lot on which they stand, a grazing lot of about four acres, and other privileges will be allowed a tenant. Possession can be had at any time between this and the first day of January next.

Also to Rent at the same place,

A HOUSE CALCULATED FOR A STORE,

with store and compting rooms, and a Cellar under the whole.

This has been heretofore considered as a suitable place for a store, but has now become much more so, from the public buildings having been erected thereat.

I will let to mechanics, on ground rent for ever, a few LOTS at this place—and think is a very suitable situation for a saddler, blacksmith, wheelwright, tanner, shoemaker, &c. at the country custom is their chief dependence. A fine situation for a Tan Yard can be had, where a never failing stream may be conducted to any part, at an expence no greater than the labour of a hand for one day.

Also to Rent,

A DWELLING HOUSE, KITCHEN AND STABLE,

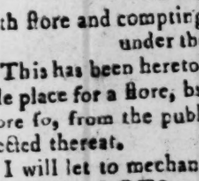
with a Lot of two Acres inclosed, situate on the turnpike road, within one and a quarter of a mile from this place—the lot is rich and the buildings new and convenient, and will suit a Mechanic, or for the purpose of entertainment, possession will be given the first of January next.

I will likewise Rent,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE,

In Alexandria, situated on St. Asaph Street, for particulars of which apply to Mr. Peter Wise. RICHARD RATCLIFFE.

I Will Sell
ON A LIBERAL CREDIT,



Or exchange for property near the River,

THE SCHOONER,

Two Brothers

Wanted—a quantity of

SHINGLE BALLAST.

October 28. J. SWIFT.

William Oxley and Co.

BEG leave to inform the Public, that they have imported from England, upon the most reasonable terms, per the brig Elizabeth, Capt. Aitkin, the following goods, which are opened and offered for sale

At the House of Mr. B. Ghequiere, next door to Col. Gilpin's, King Street.

Woollen Cloths & Kerseymeres, Point and Rose Blankets, Welch Flannels, Spotted Swan Skins, 7-8 and 9-8 Fancy Callicoes, Muslin and Furniture Calicoes, Calimancoes, Irish Linens, Barcelona and Pullicat Handkerchiefs, Women and Men's Silk, Cotton, and Worsted Hose, Dimities, Marseilles Quiltings, Threads, Sewing Silks, Silk and Scarf Twist, Pins, &c.

ALSO FOR SALE,

10 by 12 & 7 by 9 Window Glass, best London Porter in casks of six dozen each, Figblue, New-York Beef and Perk, &c. &c.

All of which they wish to sell for Cash approved notes or bonds, flour, &c. And to such persons as can be recommended for punctuality, a liberal credit will be given.

Alex. Sept. 23. eptf

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a meeting of the Commissioners of the Turnpike Road is most earnestly requested at the Tavern formerly occupied by Mr. M'Cabe, in Leesburg, on the second Monday in November next.

THOMASON ELLZEY. } Com'rs
PRESLEY GUNNELL, }

October 28. t10N.

FALL GOODS.

Campbell Wilson & Co

Have received by the Snow Elizabeth, Capt. Aitkin, from London,

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter Goods,

Which they are now opening at their store on King street.

THEY CONSIST OF

Plains, Kerseys, and Halfthicks,
Coatings and Elastic Cloths,
Superfine Cloths and Kerseymeres,
Swansdowns and Flannels,
Blankets and Blanketing.

ALSO,

British Oznaburgs, Canvas,

Irish Linens, Plain and Tambourd Muslins, Nails of all kinds, and a quantity of London Brown Stout Porter on draught and in bottles.

Alexandria, September 23.

WANTED TO HIRE BY THE YEAR,

A BLACKSMITH,

WHO is accustomed to the work of a large estate, to making and repairing ploughing irons, tiring waggon and cart wheels, shoeing horses, &c. and who can come well recommended for integrity, sobriety, and industry.

Any person of the above description will meet with suitable encouragement on application to JAMES ANDERSON.

Mount-Vernon, October 28.

NOTICE.

FROM the improper conduct of my wife Jane Decker, I am compelled to give this public notice, that I shall not hold myself bound for any debts she may contract—nor consider as acquitted any person who may pay her money that is due to me.

October 28. JOHN DECKER.

FALL GOODS.

James Wilson

Has received by the Elizabeth, Captain Aitkin from London—and Fidelity, Captain Weems, via Baltimore,

A GENERAL AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS,

Which will be opened immediately at his Warehouse in Fairfax Street, and offered for sale by the piece or package.

Nails of all kinds, London Porter, and a few hampers of Double Gloucester Cheese. He is in daily expectation of receiving the balance of his Woollens, by the Fabius from Liverpool,

Sept. 20.

Public Sale.

On Thursday the 6th of November next, will be sold at the farm of Mr. John Dulin, for ready cash,

Several Likely Negroes,

Stock of different kinds, Farming Utensils, Household Furniture, &c. and one half of the present Crop, the property of Edward Dulin deceased—the sale to continue from day to day until all is sold.

October 30 THE EXECUTORS.

For Sale,

A THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE situate on Royal-street, contiguous to the Market House, the lot is a fee simple; one fourth of the purchase will be acceptable in groceries, Flour, or any saleable Merchandize at the Invoice price; one fourth in cash, and a credit of 12 and 18 months given for the balance

There are several conviniencies belonging to the Lot. A small House and Lot situate in a central part of the town will be taken in part payment,

For further particulars enquire of

JOHN DUFF.

October 21. 2w.

Shreve and Janney
HAVE FOR SALE ON GOOD TERMS,

At their Store on Union, between Prince and Duke Streets,

Barcelona Brandy of very high proof,
Castile Soap in boxes,
Florence Oil in cases of one doz. each,
China assorted in boxes,
East and West India Sugars,
Very Fresh Hyson Tea,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Soal and Upper Leather,
Men's Coarse and Fine Shoes,
Women's do. do.
Boys' do. do.
Wrapping Paper,
Coarse Salt,
A few barrels Herrings,
Several pieces of Elegant Furniture of different kinds,
And 40 boxes best Havanna Segars.

Sept. 9. eptf

Hewes & Miller
HAVE FOR SALE,

TURK'S ISLAND & Liverpool } SALT.
Loaf, Lump and Brown } SUGARS,
Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, and Bohea, } TEAS.
West India Rum,
French Branday,
Whiskey,
Plaister of Paris,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Nutmegs of an excellent quality,

ALSO,

AN INVOICE OF

Superfine Cloths,

2 Bales of Kendal Cottons and
A Trunk of Worsted Hose,

which will be sold at a low advance for Cash or bartered for Flour or Tobacco.

Sept. 16. tf

Four Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or strayed from the Commons of Alexandria a Sorrel MARE about 6 years old, 13 or 14 hands high, shod all round, one white hind foot, a star in her forehead, cut tale and hog mane, has a fresh mark in her left flank, occasioned by being caught going through a gate.

The above reward will be given to any person who shall deliver her to me on King street near Hooff's meadow.

ROBERT DUBOY.

October 23. 3t

Andrew & W'm Ramsay
HAVE THIS DAY RECEIVED,

By the Apollo, from London,

AN elegant assortment of best superfine Broadcloths and Kerseymires, ladies and gentlemen's saddles, bridles, &c. complete, horse-nets, stirrup-leathers, cruppers, girths, curry-combs, brushes and spunges, collars, quarter-cloths, breast-plates, pad cloths, body rollers with hoods and twisted breech strings saddle cloths, martingals, head-stalls, lounging reins, mouthing and watering bridles, servants' great coat belts and horse-pickers, short Hessian and back strapped boots and plain and dress shoes—All the above articles are of the first quality and fashion, and will be sold at moderate prices.

June 7. tf

FALL GOODS.

I have for sale on very reasonable terms, for cash or approved paper,

100 bales of coarse woollens lately arrived—consisting of kendal cottons, halfthicks, kerseys, striped jerseys, silk rugs, duffil and rose blankets, white and striped plaidings, coloured baizes and flannels, yarn hose, carpets and carpeting; also, brown linens small quantity low priced Irish linens, bagging sail canvas, No. 1 & 2, and hats in cases.

One hundred casks of 4d, 6, 8, 10, and 20d nails, also scupper & shething nails; English castings of various kinds, neat brass mounted grates, kitchen ranges for coal with patent ovens, large cast iron fire dogs, marble chimney pieces and hearth stones, fine hardware, neatly assorted in boxes, metal buttons in do. a variety of coarse hardware, consisting of sadlery, coopers' tools, anvils, vices, coal shovels, stock locks, &c. &c. Wraping paper.

And about 1000 bushels English COAL of superior quality.

WM. HODGSON.

Sept. 4. tf

Public Sale.

Will be sold by public sale, at William Deneale's Mill on Popeshead, on Friday the 7th of November next, to the highest bidder,

All the Personal Estate of EDWARD DENEALE, Dec'd.

Consisting of a large stock of Horses, Mares and Colts, among which are several excellent Brood Mares, and one Bedford and one Spread Eagle Colt, also a Stud Horse four years old, and upwards of 16¼ hands high, a stock of Cattle, and sundry HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Mahogany Tables, Bureaus, Desks, &c. &c. Bedsteads, Beds, and Furniture, one Gold and one Silver Watch, and sundry other articles.

The terms of sale will be ready cash, for all sums under 50 Dollars—and a credit of six months will be allowed on all sums above that amount, on the purchaser's giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid.

THE ADMINISTRATORS.

October 25.

All Persons Whatever

ARE hereby forewarned from hunting fish or fowl on the lands, river or creeks belonging to or surrounding the estate of Mount Vernon, without having obtained a written authority from George W. P. Curtis, Esq.—and if any are found trespassing after this date, they will be proceeded against as the law directs.

JAMES ANDERSON.

Mount Vernon October 28.

A thorough bred imported HORSE,

Will be offered at public Sale, opposite Mr. Gadsby's Tavern, in Alexandria, on the first day of the present Fall races, at half past two o'clock in the afternoon.

THE above HORSE is a beautiful bay, only four years old last grass; a copy of his pedigree (the original of which will be delivered to the purchaser) is as follows:

"I do hereby certify, that the bay colt I this day sold to Mr. Thomas Peeves, Merchant, was bred by me, and got by Anvil, his dam by Eclipse, grand dam by Blank, great grand dam by Old Snip, great great grand dam by the Godolphin Arabian, out of Mr. Frampton's white neck'd Mare. The dam of the above Colt is own sister to Autelius by Eclipse.

"The above Colt is now rising three years old.

"P. O'KELLEY."

Dated, Commons Middlesex, December 9, 1798.

An approved bill of exchange on London, at 60 or 90 days sight, will be received in payment for the said Horse,

JOHN TAYLOE.

N. B. It is probable some of my own running horses may be at the Alexandria Races, in which event I would there willingly dispose of one or two, on liberal terms, and application may be made for them, either before or after the race, as may best suit the purchaser.

J. T.

Mount Airy, October 28 1800.

WAS taken up and committed to the jail of Alexandria, a negro woman who calls herself Winney Blaster, she says she came from Cupid's Creek near the mouth of this river, she is about 40 years of age, and of low stature. The owner is requested to come prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of as the law directs.

JAMES CAMPBELL, Jailer.

October 9. 2aw.

The Columbian Mirror

AND

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

FROM THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

[*The treachery of* TENCH COXE *and* OTHERS, *procured the publication in the Aurora of the following confidential letter, about which so much noise has been made. That a complete view may be had of the subject, we republish the aforesaid letter, and subjoin the* PRESIDENT'S *Vindication, addressed to Thomas Pinckney Esq. and dated Philadelphia, October 27.*]

(COPY.)

QUINCY, MAY , 1792.

DEAR SIR,

The first thing I have to communicate to you must be an explanation of the date of my letter. The Legislature of Massachusetts, last winter, upon a petition of the North Parish, in Braintree, separated it from the rest of the town, erected it into a new one, and gave it the name of Quincy. By this measure you see they have deprived me of my title of "*Duke of Braintree*," and made it necessary that my friends should write me in future, as an inhabitant in Quincy. So much for this *Brimborion*.

Something that interests me much more is your obliging letter of the 12th of this month.

I should have been happy to have seen Mr. Pinckney before his departure; but more from individual curiosity, than from any opinion, that I could have given him, any information of importance to him.—If he has the talent of searching hearts he will not be long at a loss; if he has not, no information of mine can give it him.

The Duke of Leeds, once enquired of me very kindly, after his class mates at Westminster school, the two Mr. Pinckneys, which induces me to conclude, that our new ambassador has many powerful old friends in England. Whether this is a recommendation of him for the office or not, I have other reasons to believe that his family have had their eyes fixed upon the embassy of St. James's for many years, even before I was sent there, and that they contributed to limit the duration of my commission to three years, in order to make way for themselves to succeed me.

I wish they find as much honor and pleasure in it as they expected, and that the public may derive from it, dignity and utility. But knowing as I do, the long intrigue, and suspecting as I do, much British influence in the appointment, were I in any executive department, I should take the liberty to keep a vigilant eye upon them.

Accept of my thanks, for your reflections on the state of the union, which I have read with all the pleasure which the intelligence, information, accuracy, and elegance of the remarks on Lord Sheffield inspired.

There is one secret which you must be careful to keep, manufactures must have good government. They cannot exist where they are without it, much less can they be introduced where they are not. But a great part of the people of America, appear to be so determined to have no government at all; that if you let them know the whole truth you will excite an unmanageable party against manufactures.—Manufactures cannot subsist much less thrive, without honor, fidelity, punctuality, public and private faith, a sacred respect to property, and the moral obligation of promises and contracts; virtues and habits which never old, and never will generally prevail in any populous nation, without a decisive, as well as an intelligent and honest government.

The science of political economy is but a little study, and is not yet generally understood among us. Though I have read most of the authors of reputation on the subject both among the French and the English, I pretend not to have digested any thing relative to it, with the precision of a master. But to me it appears that the general interest of agriculture in particular, as well as of the nation in general, will be promoted by a discreet and judicious encouragement of manufactures, and that it is not the land jobber, who can be benefited in the rapid rise of his monopoly, by drawing every labouring hand into the wilderness to fell trees.

The continual accession of foreigners will endanger and destroy our peace, if we know not how to govern them. They will moreover corrupt our elections, and tear us to pieces. Sufficient to the day, however, is its evil, and in that day and hour it always has been, and I doubt not, always will be given us to provide against its dangers.

(Signed) JOHN ADAMS.

☞ *The above has been repeatedly published in the Aurora—now read the following.*

Moultrieville, 15th Sept. 1800.

Messieurs Freneau & Paine,

A LETTER copied from a newspaper of Baltimore, having been inserted in your Gazette of Saturday last, signed JOHN ADAMS, and purporting from its contents to have been written to TENCH COXE, of Philadelphia, in the year 1792, wherein are contained some comments on *my appointment as minister plenipotentiary to the court of Great Britain*—I think it right at present only to state, that this letter *either is a forgery* calculated for electioneering purposes, or *if genuine*, must have been founded on a *misapprehension of persons*. This last suggestion I infer from facts, alluded to in the letter, and from the subsequent nomination of my brother, *General Pinckney*, to two highly confidential offices by its *supposed writer*.

To my fellow citizens of South-Carolina, who have so long honoured me by testimonies of their confidence, I should deem it unnecessary to urge a syllable of *justification* from such charges as are *implicated* in this production, however *authenticated*; but as it appears, from the time of its publication, to be calculated for more extensive influence, I have deemed it of importance publicly to state what is above, that those persons who may be unacquainted with the characters concerned, may be guarded *against giving credit*, either to the *authenticity* or *justice* of this performance, until the event of an investigation, which I will immediately commence, shall be made public.

THOMAS PINCKNEY.

Philadelphia, October 27th, 1800.

DEAR SIR,

IT was only on yesterday that I received the letter you did me the honour to write to me, on the sixteenth of September. For the friendly and respectful style in which it is written, I pray you to accept of my hearty thanks, and you shall receive in my answer, all the satisfaction in my power to give you.

Of the letter which is published in my name, I have no copy nor any very particular recollection. In general, I remember, that when Mr. Coxe was assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, he was very assiduous in his attention to me—made me many visits at my house and many invitations to his own, when I was at the seat of government, and wrote me many letters when I was absent from it. I have also an indistinct idea of his writing me a letter, before your embarkation for Europe, expressing a great anxiety, that an interview should take place, between you and me, before you should depart, and an opinion, that it would be in my power to communicate to you some useful information, and advice, relative to the subject of your mission.

As I knew of nothing that could make it necessary for you, to take a journey to Quincy, or for me to go to Philadelphia, it is probable, I wrote him something like the letter, that is published—This however has been manifestly either so carelessly copied or unfaithfully printed, that I must refer to the original letter, which, if it is in my own hand writing, will be easily known.

It may not be easy for me to give you a clear idea of the situation I was in, when that letter was written. In order to accomplish this necessary purpose, as well as I can, it must be observed, that in May, 1792, it was my misfortune to be wholly unacquainted with all the gentlemen, who bear the name of Pinckney. I had never seen one of them in my life as I can recollect, and knew not that there were more than two. When I heard of your appointment, I recollected the conversation with the Marquis of Carmanthen, now Duke of Leeds, and imagined it probable, that his Lordship might have intimated directly or indirectly to some one near the President, that one of the Mr. Pinckney's would be agreeable at Court.

I never had an idea of any other influence, than that, which is very common in Europe, when one government causes intimations to be given to another, that the appointment of some particular gentleman would be agreeable. And I now fully believe, that my suspicion of even that kind of influence was wholly unfounded in reality, though it had then some color, in appearance. The other insinuation, concerning the Pinckney family, had no other foundation than this:—When I received my commission to the Court of St. James's, I observed in it a limitation to three years.

As I did not recollect any example of this before, I was at a loss for the reason of it, but as I did not intend at that time to remain in Europe, even so long a time as three years, I thought very little of it, until afterwards on my arrival in London in 1785, I received information without inquiry, that Mr. Pinckney, a member of Congress from South Carolina, had said, that "The limitation to three "years had been inserted in my commissi. "on for the purpose of getting rid of me; "that the mission to London was too good "a thing for me; and that the intention "was, as soon as I could be removed, to "send a Mr. Pinckney of South Carolina "in my room."

When I heard of a Mr. Pinckney's appointment, this London information came into my mind and diverted me, because I supposed Mr. Pinckney after eight years had carried his point, and occasioned the sentiment expressed in the letter, which, from the sportive, playful, careless air of it throughout, must be easily perceived to have been confidential. It may be easily ascertained, who was the Mr. Pinckney, who was a member of Congress in 1784 or 1785, when my commission was granted, and dated, and when the limitation to three years was inserted.

On this occasion, it is but justice and duty in me to declare, that I have not at this time the smallest reason to believe or suspect, that you or your brother ever solicited any appointment under government abroad or at home, that the whole conduct of both as far as it has come to my knowledge (and I have had considerable opportunities to know the conduct of both since 1792) has shown minds candid, able and independent, wholly free from any kind of influence from Britain, and from any improper bias in favor of that country or any other; and that both have rendered, with honor and dignity to themselves great and important services to our country. And I will add in the sincerity of my heart, that I know of no two gentlemen, whose characters and conduct are more deserving of confidence.

I cannot conclude without observing that we are fallen on evil times—on evil times indeed are we fallen, if every private conversation is immediately to be betrayed and misrepresented in the newspapers, and if every frivolous and confidential letter is to be dragged by the hand of treachery from its oblivion of eight years, and published by malice and revenge, for the purpose of making mischief.

I am, SIR,
With great truth and regard,
Your friend and humble servant,
JOHN ADAMS.

The Honorable
THOMAS PINCKNEY, Esq.
Charleston, South Carolina.

As your letter has been so long on its way to me, I shall publish this answer immediately, which I hope you will excuse.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

TO TENCH COXE, ESQ.

SIR,

A PERSON who has known you almost from your cradle, now, from a sense of duty to the public, sits down to write a sketch of your political life for twenty-five years past. This is drawn forward in consequence of your letter of the 5th of October 1800. Your having there undertaken to investigate the pretensions of John Adams to the Presidency of the United States, gives fair and legal ground (in order that your testimony may have only a proper weight) for any one in the same public manner to discuss how far your pretensions to the character of a man of honor, integrity and republicanism are entitled to credit: to do this is my intention.

I remember you well in the year 1775. a violent whig; in your conversation somewhat intolerant, and an officer in our army (the militia being at that time the army of the country.) About the time the British and Hessian troops arrived at New York, I recollect you grew more temperate, and after a little while began to rail against Independence. In speaking of British power and our weakness, your arithmetic soon discovered to your friends that you were preparing for either side. Towards the latter end of '76, the success of the British army, having conquered all New Jersey from New-York to Treaton, decided, in your mind, the fate of our devoted country, and determined you to make a merit of an early treachery.

Accordingly you deserted and joined that army, in company with Andrew Allen: At this time you were 24 years of age; my word for it you are, not a day less than 48 now. I hope, therefore, we shall hear no more apologising for this act on account of your youth. Your country however, afterwards manifested its forgiveness; but we who know the fact cannot readily forget your subsequent criminality.

The British army in their next campaign set off upon an expedition which promised more success in destroying the existence of our republic: You embarked and landed with it at the Head of Elk, and marched in triumph over the field of battle at Brandywine (trampling under your feet the blood of your countrymen) to Philadelphia, and entered that city at the head of lord Cornwallis's division, amidst the exulting huzzas for King George—This we see was in 1777: And thus you continued, with the army of your King, until 1778, when you saw the cause of monarchy becoming desperate you once more changed your side—you had now become wise enough to find out a new way of deserting by what is called shrinking, which you did by letting that army go off and leave you in Philadelphia.

Thrown a trembling coward on the clemency and mercy of your injured country, you were then permitted to remain quietly in this city, where you some time afterwards commenced a violent politician and persecuted with unnecessary malignity the party to which you are now attached; at the organization of the Federal Government, you were as your views then led you to be, a violent Federalist, and the first who pushed off to New-York in quest of office; and notwithstanding all you lay of your merits and various appointments, you could not inspire confidence enough in you, to obtain any except a subordinate employment under Mr. Hamilton, from whence, by the dint of intrigue, you pushed on to the climax of all it was possible you could ever obtain from men who knew you.

It was time therefore for another change. Accordingly in 1796 you began to worship the rising sun; it did not appear unlikely then, but that at the approaching election, Mr. Jefferson would be chosen President of the United States. You, after much calculation, said it would be so, and laid your accounts for that event, by publishing a pamphlet upon the demerits of Mr. Adams. On your plans and schemes failing, you lay apparently still, until, as report says, your disagreement with the Secretary of the Treasury, with whom you had to do business, caused you to be dismissed from office, from which time you became openly an avowed Jacobin!

The foregoing is a fair and temperate sketch of your life and conduct since 1775; it contains the truth, and is generally known in Philadelphia to be so. I am actuated by no resentment towards you; on the contrary if the harsh terms of deserter, coward, &c. could be supplied by others, equally applicable to your case, they should not appear in this paper. I write for the public only, who ought to know the character of a man who becomes a public witness and a public accuser at so important a crisis.

The pamphlet or book I alluded to—your letter—and this narrative of your adventures, must be viewed as strong proofs of what depraved man, destitute of principle and cloathed with unblushing impudence, can do. Here I hope my countrymen will attentively read and recollect the facts, that you who have been a deserter from the army (or say country) of liberty, and joined mercenaries under a monarch to destroy republicanism, now come forward and dare in a public newspaper to call on Federalists to ask themselves "*whether the honor and interests of this country have been more faithfully and zealously manifested by any man since the battle of Lexington than by yourself?*"—that you have the audacity to remind the republicans of your sufferings as a martyr in the cause of liberty, and to console them amidst all, that you are yet *firm*! This is not more ludicrous than it is to see you taking the lead in accusing John Adams of monarchism, who was at the time you deserted, (and when your services were wanted along with our old fellow soldiers and comrades, who fought and bled that winter at the battles of Trenton and Princeton, and during the whole time you were shuffling and cutting all those capers at the soul-trying day of our troubles, when your country was bleeding at every pore) found at the post of danger, risking every thing near and dear to him in defence of our republic.

You appear, (take the picture as portrayed by yourself,) to have been one of the distinguished, firm, and persevering Heroes that atchieved our Revolution, and established our Government, by artfully passing over without much notice the charges publicly exhibited against you, and

...boldly stalking out the last of your appointments. It is true that the federalists, some time after your crusade against the liberties of your country, were more completly cheated by your hypocrisy than the Jacobins were, or are now; did inlist you into their service, and put you principal on their partizan-skirmishing.—It is a painful truth to acknowledge that when politics run high, there are jobs to be performed that no man but a new convert, or one wishing to obtain a character he has no title to, will undertake—so far as these were assigned to you, so far their conduct may be said to be judicious, and your's very politic, for in the end you procured for yourself through them the appointment of Representative in Congress, or rather to that little bit or fag end of the poor old Congress after it was deceased.—The case was thus; when the new government was about to be organized, there were a few straggling members of the old left at New York, I suppose about a dozen, and our Legislature a few weeks before the former were to meet, thought it might be well enough to send a representation to be in waiting to bury the one, and introduce the other in, to the world with a decent ceremony: They never made a house however, and so you never were a member of Congress, or any other legal body in America. I recollect well that when you were appointed, the office was despised and went a begging; yet no sooner was it known that the choice had fallen on you, than a prodigious uproar was made, and the act very publicly, and I may say, almost universally condemned: and to the honor of republicanism be it said, that although since your Apostacy you have wormed yourself by other means into office, as restless unceasing office hunters generally can do, yet you never notwithstanding you have made many attempts, were entrusted with the suffrages of your countrymen.

For above twelve years past your character and conduct have been objects of public discussion, first by one party, afterwards by the other; in the various animadversions which I have seen I have a long time observed that they have precisely coincided in defining the great motives of your conduct, and that although they have written, what you term abuse, yet in the opinion of all I ever conversed with, of whatever party, I have always heard it agreed that they have both written the truth. In short take all their publications together, they would form the best history that could possibly be written of your life, and prove, if what every body says be only somewhat near the truth, that was monarchy going to be established here, and you could get promoted under it, you would be the first man in America to chop about, draw your pen in its defence, and assist by that weapon to prostrate those liberties which you once hoped to have seen down by the sword of a monarch!—Nay more, was the religion of the church of Rome to be established, and the embracing that communion made a necessary qualification to office, you would be seen wading down your smaller neighbours in order to be foremost, gravely to kneel at the altar, swallow eucharist, and then cry *Heretic!* as you did *Rebel!* when with the British army.

CUSTOS.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 21.

POSTSCRIPT.

By the Diana, which arrived last evening, we have, papers to September 8, with Paris articles to the 5th. We find by a hasty perusal of them,

That the French Government have directed the renewal of hostilities in twelve days,* according to the conditions of the armistice; and have made the necessary arrangements; and that prompt measures for peace on the part of Austria, can alone prevent the impending recommencement of war. **Ending Sept. 7.*

That the British and French Governments have had some correspondence of a pacific nature; and that the latter proposed an armistice by sea. The intercourse does not appear to be ended.

That the Courts of London and Copenhagen have amicably adjusted their differences, and the Danish frigate, and her convoy have been released.

That a British Expedition has made an abortive attempt on Ferrol, with the loss of 16 killed, and 68 wounded, and afterwards proceeded for some other object—Corunna conjectured.

That a report prevailed in London, that the American Envoys had left France on their return home, without effecting the object of their mission, for the same reasons lately mentioned. The French papers are acknowledged to be silent on the subject.

There are rumours of hostilities between the English and Algerines; and the Danes and Algerines——Of Buonaparte's demanding an offensive and defensive alliance with Portugal, the cession of Gao, &c. (and not money) and the Portuguese adhering to England——Of a British expedition to Egypt——Of the escape of a French squadron with 6000 troops from Brest—and of the English fears of their being bound to the West-Indies &c. &c.

ALEXANDRIA, NOVEMBER 1.

MARRIED, on Thursday evening last, WILLIAM CRAIK, Esq. to Miss ANN FITZHUGH, Daughter of *William Fitzhugh*, Esq. of this town.

The Baltimore Federal Gazette of Wednesday last contains a statement (which is said to be *accurate*) of the number of deaths occasioned by the fatal epidemic, which lately desolated that afflicted city. From the melancholy account above mentioned, it appears that from August 20 to October 26, 1197 victims were hurried into eternity by this awful calamity!!—Of that number 978 were Adults, and 219 Children.

The average price of Sugar in London, computed from the returns made for the week ending the 3d. day of September 1800, is sixty-nine shillings and threepence per hundred weight.

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

Several articles in the London papers of the latest dates, mention the rupture of the American negociation at Paris, and of the preparations making by the Envoys to return; but we have before us a letter from a very respectable gentleman, which fully contradicts the London statements: it is dated

London, September 8, 1800.

"A gentleman of my acquaintance has this day received a letter from an intelligent friend at Paris, dated the 21 inst. in which he expresses his satisfaction with the fair prospect of a successful issue to our negociation at Paris. There will be, he says, a treaty. This is certain, that the Envoys have not left Paris, as reported in the English papers."

It is with regret that we inform our readers, that the snow George, of Philadelphia, loaded with a valuable cargo of Sugar, Tobacco, &c. and intended to sail shortly for Hamburg, by some accident sunk yesterday morning at Blight's wharf. Every exertion is now making to save as much as possible of the cargo. From the appearance of what has been taken out of her, considerable loss must be sustained by the owners.

(Phila. paper.)

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

The committee appointed by the *Republicans* of the town of Alexandria, have asserted, that "in consequence of a discretionary power granted to President Adams, by an Act of Congress passed in the year 1798, he issued commissions for four Major Generals, four Brigadier Generals, and all the subordinate officers requisite for an army of 10 000 men. All these officers *received their pay* from the time of their appointment."

It is rather strange that this committee, whose object is pretended to be that of giving accurate information to their fellow-citizens, should be so far misinformed, as not to know that there were only two Major Generals, viz. Hamilton and Pinckney; and one Brigadier General, viz. William Washington, who received pay under this law of 1798.

This committe further assert, that "a Brigadier General and all the other officers necessary for four regiments of cavalry, were also *appointed* and *received their pay* from the date of their commissions."

So far from this being the fact, the only officers appointed, who received pay, for the cavalry under this law, were one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major, five Captains, and a proportionable number of Lieutenants. How these persons will be able to reconcile these misrepresentations, with their professions of accurate information, their fellow-laborers will decide.

If the committee have it in their power to give the names of the two other Major Generals, three other Brigadier Generals—the Brigadier General, three Colonels. &c. of the cavalry—the writer of this will acknowledge the accuracy of their information.

FROM A PHILADELPHIA PAPER.

Jacobin Republicanism!!

At the late election in Lancaster County, Emanuel Reigart and Michael Rhine were on the list of candidates for the office of sheriff. Mr. Reigart had 2247 votes, and Mr. Rine 2116—leaving a majority of 131 for Mr. Reigart. Our *Republican* Governor, however, *disregarding* the "VOICE OF THE PEOPLE," has commissioned Mr. Rhine, as will be seen by the following extracts from the Lancaster paper.

MR. HAMILTON,

We could readily pardon the Governor for going in contradiction to the voice of the majority of Lancaster county, could he adduce a single charge against the very upright character of Mr. Reigart.

From the conduct of the governor in his late decision, we can readily imagine what would have been the case if a Jacobin candidate had been placed on the return for sheriff. Have we not reason to believe, that if such a character had but ten votes, and a federal candidate ten thousand, the Jacobin would be the sheriff. Thank God, the Governor had no such opportunity in the present instance; for whatever his opinion may have been, or the opinion of *Howe's man Tench*, we have no hesitation in declaring that Mr. Rine is a sound and decided federalist,—and will fulfill the duties of the office with care and assiduity. Though we lament the hard usage of Mr. Reigart, we rejoice that it was not in the power of the Governor in this instance, to give us a bad man or a jacobin for a sheriff.

A TRUE FEDERALIST.

To the People of Lancaster County.

EMANUEL REIGART returns his sincere acknowledgment to his numerous friends in the borough and county of Lancaster, for placing him highest on the return for the office of sheriff, by a majority of one hundred and thirty-one votes. He will always retain a high sense of obligation, and notwithstanding the governor has thought proper to commission another, though *lower in votes*, he trusts that at a future election (when *the voice of the majority* of the people *may* be heard and regarded) he will receive the same indulgence and support from his friends. He feels an honest pride in having acted an upright part in the late election, and in having obtained the suffrages of the good people of the County of Lancaster.

FROM THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

Messrs. Yundt & Brown,

The Aurora and other papers who advocate the election of Mr. Jefferson, have been in the habit of publishing statements continually, to shew the certainty of the election of their favorite, as well as to damp the spirits of the friends of the present administration—I herewith send you a statement, which, if you think proper you may publish. I judge it has a much greater prospect of success than any statement I have seen published by the opposition.

CANDOR.

	Adams.	*Jefferson.*
New-Hampshire,	6	0*
Massachusetts,	16	0*
Connecticut,	9	0*
Vermount,	4	0*
Rhode Island,	4	0*
New-York,	0	12
New-Jersey,	7	0*
Pennsylvania,	5	10
Delaware,	3	0*
Maryland,	6	4
Virginia,	*	21
North-Carolina,	7	5*
South-Carolina,	8	0*
Georgia,	2	2
Tennessee,	0	3
Kentucky,	0	4
	77	61

Those states marked with a star are known to be decided. The votes of North and South-Carolina are calculated from the members to Congress, North-Carolina sending 6 out of 10, supporters of the administration, and South-Carolina 5 out of 6.

SALEM, OCTOBER 21.

GALLANT DEFENCE.

Sunday arrived at Beverly, the brig Friendship, capt. Rea, 33 days from Gibraltar. Left there the ship Louisa, Haggett, of and from Philadelphia, bound to Leghorn, which was attacked on the 20th of August off Gibralter, by a French privateer which carried 24 pounders, and a gun boat, both of which, after a severe action of 4 hours, were beat off. The ship had her sails and rigging much injured, with the loss of her mizen mast, but no man hurt on board except the captain who was badly wounded. The ship Uncle Toby, of New York, and schooner Charlotte, of Charleston, S. C. were also at Gibraltar. Sailed in company with capt. Rea, the ship Hannah, capt. Nicholls, of Boston, bound to the Cape de Verds, and a brig from further up, bound to Boston.

BASSETERRE, (*St. Kitts,*) SEP. 20.

His Majesty's ship Daphne, capt. Mattson, a few nights ago cut three American vessels out of Defeada, which had been carried in there. She also cut the cable of a large ship at Bassaterre, Guadaloupe, but it being calm, and a strong current in shore was obliged to abandon her.

We state from authority, that the Royal Assent has been given to "An act for indemnifying the Governor of Surrinam, or the person acting as such, for having permitted the Importation and Exportation of Goods and Commodities in Foreign bottoms; and for making void all seizures of ships, vessels, or goods, for any thing done in pursuance of such permission," by which all seizures made subsequent to the 26th of Feb. 1800, are declared null and void, and the property to be restored to the Claimants, with costs.

On Monday last his Majesty's ship Surrinam, Capt. Cole, brought in the schooner Eliza, capt. Eve, under Danish colours, from Guadaloupe, bound to St. Thomas's, with a cargo of Sugar, Coffee, and Cotton.

On Tuesday the re-captured ship Ruth, from Martinico for Newfoundland, with produce, was sent in by the U. S. ship President, Commodore Truxton, who has resumed his command on this station.

On Wednesday a brig, and Thursday a schooner, (both re captured) were sent in here by the United States schooner Enterprize.

Sales by Auction.

ON MONDAY NEXT
At ten o'clock. WILL BE SOLD, *at our Auction Room on Union Street,*
Whiskey in tierces and barrels
Peach Brandy in barrels
French Brandy in pipes } On a credit of
Malaga Wine in pipes } 60 days.
Sugar in barrels
Soap in Boxes,
Hardware in lots.
Together with a great variety of
DRY GOODS,
AMONG WHICH ARE,
Broad Cloths, Coatings, Half Thicks, Shawls Handkerchiefs, Worsted Hose, Chintzes, Calicoes, Stuffs, Checks, Irish Linens—Plain Lappet, Sprig'd and Tambourd Muslins, white, and brown Threads, Humhums, White Rolls, black and white Patent Silk Hose, and a quantity of very large Role and Point Blank. etc, with a number of other articles.
HENRY & THOMAS MOORE,
November 1st. Auctioneers.

Public Sale.

On Tuesday the 4th day of next month, being the first day of Alexandria Races, at half past 2 o'clock, will be sold before the City Tavern in this Town,
The beautiful thorough bred imported RACE MARE, called
COWSLIP,
On a credit of 60 days, for an approved note, negotiable in the Bank of Alexandria. The Mare was last spring put to the famous Horse Punch, that stood at the Federal City.
HENRY & THOMAS MOORE,
November 1st. Auctioneers.

PEDIGREE,
Cowslip was got by Vertumnous, her dam by a son of Latham's Soap, her grand dam was Cementinus. In the year 1795 she won a £50 plate at Barnett, beating a Duncannon Filly of Mr. Rutternal's and a Mare of Lord Belfast's (who ran second for the oars at Epsom) and the three others, giving them 17lbs. each, and was bred by me,
JOHN WINCHESTER.
Londay, 16th May, 1798.

FURS FOR SALE.

The Subscriber has on hand a considerable quantity of
Furs and Hatters' Trimmings,
Which he offers for Sale on moderate terms.
THEY CONSIST OF

Beaver Skins,	Bands of all kinds,
Muskrat Do.	Logwood,
Racoon Do.	Verdigrease,
Hat Linings,	Copperas,
Galoon Bindings,	Aquafortis,
Bonnet Strings, fine and coarse	Quicksilver,
	Oil of Vitriol

With a handsome assortment of
Fashionable Hats, fine & coarse.
JOHN JOHNSTON.
November 1st.

Alexandria Races.

ON Tuesday, the 4th day of November next, will be run for, (over a fine course) Jockey Club Purse of eighty pounds, Virginia currency, free only for members of the club. The best two in three four mile heats—aged horses carrying 126lbs, six years old 120lbs, five years old 110lbs, four years old 100lbs, and three years old a feather—And on the following day a purse of forty pounds, free only as above—the best two in three, two mile heats—the winning horse the first day excepted. The riders for each day to be dressed in a silk jacket and jockey cap, and with either half or whole boots—and the horses entered with the clerk of the course on the evening preceding each day's race.

The members of the Club are requested to be prompt in paying up their different subscriptions, or the rule of the Club will be strictly enforced.

On the 3d day will be run for a handsome Town Purse the best two in three, three mile heats, the winning horses the two first days only excepted.

JESSE SIMMS, Sec'ry.

October 14.

Washington Tavern.

PETER HEISKELL

ACQUAINTS his former customers and the public in general, that he has removed from Staunton and established an Inn at the corner of King and Pitt Streets, Alexandria.

He deems it necessary to inform the public that, by a late regulation, the Northern and Southern Mail Stages will take in passengers at his house every morning, at 3 o'clock. Their names to be entered at the Bar with Mr. Brock; therefore those who wish to call on him will be set down at his doors, and the same attention paid them as if they had originally entered at the Stage Office.

He has a few good HORSES to HIRE.

August 9.

For Sale by Private Contract,

THE HOUSE & LOT situate on the North side of Prince Street, and East side of Pitt Street, now occupied by Mr. John Livingston—It fronts on Prince Street 49 feet, and extends on Pitt Street 94 feet.

ALSO,

One half of the FERRY from Hunter's wharf to the Maryland shore, with the ferry landing thereto attached. The credits will be liberal. Apply to

Wm. HODGSON.

Aug 23. tf

JUST RECEIVED

Dawsit's Black Writing Ink,

And sold one Dollar per bottle at the subscriber's new Medicine and Apothecary's Store, upper end of King street.

☞ FOR about nine month's past this valuable Ink has been used in Charleston, S. C. by the Branch Bank, the Treasury of the state, the different offices of the City Corporation, as well as by many of the principal merchants, and has justly acquired a degree of celibrity, not yet attached to other imported Ink.

It does not so readily foul the inkstand as most inks now in use; flows from the pen, and produces a strong black mark, as permanent as the paper on which it is wrote, and cannot be discharged by water or acids.

The subscriber can therefore, with confidence, recommend it to the public offices, the gentlemen of the bar, merchants and all others whose writing is matter of record.

Aug. 16 M. T. C. FFLOYD.

The Powtomak Brewery

HAS commenced Brewing of

STRONG, TABLE AND SMALL BEER.

GRAINS and YEAST, will be sold every day (Sunday excepted.)

Those who please to favor said Brewery with their orders will apply to HENRY KEPPELE, at said Brewery or in King-Street next door to Col. Gilpin's.

October 14. tf.

WAS taken up and committed to the Corporation Jail of Alexandria on the 2nd July last, a negro lad who calls himself Gusty Butler. He is about 19 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, yellow complexion, and says he was born free in Boston. His owner, if any, is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away; otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.

JAMES CAMPBELL, Jailer.

Sept. 6.

TO LET,

That large and convenient

Warehouse, on the lower end of King street, formerly occupied by Mr. Ridley. For terms apply to A. C. CAZENOVE,

Who has just received

A fresh Assortment of silk

and kid Gloves, of the longest kind; white, black, blue, yellow, and flesh coloured crapes; French cambrick, bandanno handkerchiefs, German Osnaburgs, Bretagnes, &c. &c.

Sept. 21.

Milford for Sale,

THIS MILL is situated about 5½ miles from Alexandria, on Holmes's Run, a constant stream, she is in good order for manufacturing grain, has a pair of excellent Burr Stones, and a pair of Cullens, a good bolting cloth, screen, elevators, hopper-boy, &c. there is but one water wheel up at present, another new one framed and ready to put up, the burr stone can grind 30,000 bushels of wheat in the year, there is on the premises a good log house, meat house, stable and cabbin, with the improvements is 44 acres of land mostly in wood, the whole in fee simple. This Mill is well situated for the purchase of produce, being about three quarters of a mile from each of the turnpike roads leading to the westward. If required a credit will be given for a considerable part of the purchase money, if not sold before the 10th of October next, it will be offered for sale on that day at the Coffee house in Alexandria and terms made known.

ROBERT ALLISON.

Sept. 13.

Fairfax, ss.

Richard Ratcliff, one of the Commonwealth's Justices of the Peace for the County of Fairfax, to all Sheriffs' Mayors, Bailiffs, Constables and Head boroughs within the Commonwealth of Virginia:—

WHEREAS complaint has been made to me this day upon oath, by James Conner, Jailer of said County, that Henry Howe, committed to the jail of the said County, by warrant under the hand and seal of Thomas Gunnell, Gent. a Justice of the peace for the said County, on suspicion of Felony, did on the night of the 23d September instant, escape from the said jail and is now going at large—These are therefore, in the name of the Commonwealth, to require you and every of you, in your respective counties, cities, towns, and precincts, to make diligent search by way of hue and cry, for the said Henry Howes, and him having found to seize and retake, and safely convey or cause to be safely conveyed to the said jail—there to be safely kept until he shall be discharged by due course of law. Given under my hand and seal, this 24th day of September, 1800.

RICHARD RATCLIFFE.

James Conner agrees to give 20 Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of the above mentioned Henry Howes.

RICHARD BOWEN

offers to the consideration of the Citizens throughout the United States, the following

PROPOSALS,

For publishing (weekly) in the City of WASHINGTON,

A NEWSPAPER

TO BE ENTITULED

The CITY REGISTER.

THE size will be equal to any of the daily papers on the continent, and printed on an elegant type.

The price, three dollars per annum—one half of which to be paid on receipt of the first No. the other half at the expiration of six months thereafter.

It will commence with the Session of Congress in December next—contain all the interesting proceedings of that body, and such other authentic national documents as come within the compass of the Editor's power to obtain. Also, as full and faithful a relation of foreign and domestic occurrences as will be found in any other paper of the same size, conducted on a similar plan. Moral and instructive essays, poetical effusions of merit, and many other articles calculated to improve the mind, will, likewise, be found to enrich the Gazette, at those intervals when a dearth of matter of more important moment to the community shall happen.

Subscribers will be received by the different Post-Masters, and such other gentlemen as may be furnished with subscription papers.

Winchester, Virginia, July 21, 1800.

☞ *The* WINCHESTER GAZETTE, *printed and published by the issuer of these proposals, for upwards of twelve years, will still be continued by him, with the aid of assistants.*

THE FREEHOLDERS

OF

FAIRFAX COUNTY

ARE requested to take notice, that an Election for twenty-one ELECTORS for PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT of the United States, will be held at the Court House of the said County, on

Monday the third day of November next, agreeably to an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, passed the 20th of January, 1800.

JOHN MOSS,
JOHN C. HUNTER,
FRANCIS PEYTON, } Com'rs.

October 3, 1800.

Samuel Hatterslay.

LEATHER BREECHES MAKER,

COLCHESTER,

BEGS leave to acquaint the public, that he has got an assortment of LEATHER BREECHES, and Leather dressed in oil, which he warrants equal to any made in London—prices from 5 to 10 dollars a pair.

Colchester, August 30.

Fairfax ss. *August Term 1800.*

Joseph Mandeville and Robert Brown Jamesson, lately trading under the firm of Mandeville & Jamesson, Complainants. } In Chancery.

against

John Skyrin, John Janney, & John Foster, Defendants.

THE Defendant John Skyrin not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he is no inhabitant of this commonwealth, on the motion of the said complainants, by their counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant, John Skyrin, do appear here on the first of November court next and answer the bill of the complainants, and that the said defendants, John Janney and John Foster, no not pay, convey away, or secrete any of the monies, debts, or effects of the said defendant, John Skyrin, in their hands owing or belonging, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published in one of the Alexandria newspapers for two months successively, and at the front door of the court house of this county.

A Copy—Test

G. DENEALE, C. F. C.

WAS committed to the jail of Fairfax County on the 17th of May, a negro man who says his name is WILL, and confesses that he ran away from Mr. Thomas Jenkins, of Grenville County (South Carolina) about the latter end of March or first of April last. He is 5 feet eight or nine inches high, and about thirty years old—a stout well looking fellow—had on a few old rags of grey home made cloth, and no shirt. He also says that he was bought last fall by Messrs. Jenkins and Thompson, from Philip C. Blay, of the state of Maryland. He was taken up in Fluvanna county, on James River. The owner is here. by desired to come, pay charges and take him out, or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

JAMES CONNER,
Jailor of Fairfax County Jail.

August 28 ep3m.

AS I intend shortly to leave this state for a few months, I think it necessary to give notice, that the business in which I have been engaged since my residence in the town of Alexandria, was carried on by me for the benefit of ABRAHAM, MANN & CO. and I request all those who are in any manner indebted to me, to make their payments to Mr. WILLIAM OXLEY, who is duly authorized as well by Abraham Mann & Co. as myself, to settle the business carried on by me fine my residence in this place.

JOHN RIDLEY.

Alex. September 23, 1800. tf

Lands for Sale, or exchange for other Property.

SEVEN hundred and eighty-eight acres in the county of Hampshire, on the waters of Great Cape Capon, about 20 miles from the Warm Springs, and 30 from Winchester.—This land is full of wood, oak and Pine Timber. Two excellent farms may be made, with 30 to 50 acres of bottom, and rich high lands to each; and in the heart of the timber there is a fine seat for a saw-mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will shew the lands.

Three thousand eight hundred and forty-five acres in the county of Ohio, on the waters of Grave and Fish creeks, near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles below Pittsburg. Some of these lands are very good, with considerable quantities of rich bottom, and plenty of excellent timber. Robert Woods, Esq. the Surveyor of that county, will shew these lands.

One hundred seventy six and three-fourths acres, within three miles of the Warm Springs, upon Great Cape-Capon, near its mouth, and within ¼ of a mile of the River Potomak. This land has about 70 to 80 acres of rich bottom, mostly in cultivation, with 274 fine *sugar trees* on it; from which, I am informed, there may be made 3000lb. of good sugar annually. There is also a seat for grist and saw mills on it, equal to any in that neighbourhood, and upon a never failing stream of water. The upland is rich, with plenty of timber, and part under cultivation. This farm is well improved with a good orchard, houses and fencing, and rented last year for produce equal to sixty pounds per an. Mr. Joseph Butler, at the Warm Springs, will shew it. I will sell all, or any of the above lands for cash, or upon credit, or take in exchange for them lands in Fairfax County, or Lots of land in the town of Alexandria, or the city of Washington.

R. T. HOOE.

Jan. 25. 1800. tf

PURSUANT to a Deed of Trust bearing date on the 10th of July, 1799, and recorded in the County Court of Loudon, made unto the Subscriber by Frederick Wildbahn, WILL BE SOLD BY THE SUBSCRIBER AT PUBLIC SALE,

to the highest bidder for ready money, on the THIRD *day of November Court next, on the premises,*

A certain Tract or Parcel of Land

lying on the Alexandria Road near Leesburg containing 26 acres; being conveyed to the said Wildbahn by THADDEUS DULIN, by deed duly recorded in the court aforesaid.

THOMAS JANNEY.

October 21. epid.

Valuable Property for Sale.

WILL be sold at public vendue, the 1st day of November next, if not previously sold at private sale, on the premises, a valuable tract of Land, in the County of Montgomery, and state of Maryland, containing 178 acres; being a part of an Island in the river Potomac, known by the name of Pair Island. The land is of the first quality, and the principal part cleared and under cultivation.

ALSO,

173 1-2 Acres of Land in

two tracts, on the main, adjoining each other, and opposite to the above island, which is likewise of the first quality of up land, and not more than 40 acres cleared. It is well timbered and would suit the purchaser of the Island as a place of residence, and to supply it with wood. The terms of sale will be one third of the purchase money paid at the day of sale, and two annual payments for the remainder. The above land is 30 miles from the Federal City; 22 from Frederick-town, and about four from Leesburg.

Any person inclining to purchase previous to the day of sale, may know the terms by application to the subscriber in Winchester, Virginia, or to Mr. Hezekiah Veatch, who lives about 6 miles from the premises in the state of Maryland, and will shew the land. From the situation of the above lands, they must be an object to any person desirous of farming or planting, as they are situated in a rich neighbourhood, and all their produce can be transported by water to the Federal City, or any other sea port on the Potomac. An indisputable title in fee simple will be given to the purchaser, by the subscriber, who is empowered by the heirs and devisees of Col. Angus M'Donald, late of Frederick county, Virginia.

JAMES TIDBALL.

October 7. 1aw3w

I do hereby request all persons who may have claims against the estate of WILLIAM SIMPSON, of Fairfax County, dec'd. may come forward with their accounts legally authenticated, that they may be adjusted; also, those who may be indebted to said estate, will make immediate payment to

ELIZABETH CHURCH, Adm'x.

October 11. 3t

For Sale,

THE Tract of Land whereon I live, containing by a late survey 434¼ acres, of which 10 or 12 will be in Timothy this fall, and 30 or 40 more may be had of excellent quality. There is on this plantation, a Convenient well finished two story Dwelling House 18 by 28, entirely new, with other necessary out houses. This Land is well adapted to Corn, Wheat, and Tobacco; about one half well timbered woods, and the whole conveniently watered.

I will likewise sell the fee simple right to

5 or 600 Acres of Land,

also lying in this county, being part of a larger undivided Tract, fertile and well calculated for raising all kinds of produce, and possession given immediately to three hundred acres now under lease for one life, rent free.

LAURENCE ASHTON.

Fauquier County, October 10. 3wep

To be Rented,

and Possession given the middle of November next,

THAT CONVENIENT

Brick Dwelling-House

on Prince Street, now in the occupation of Mr. Fletcher—for terms be pleased to apply to the Subscribers,

WHO HAVE LOST A VERY VALUABLE

Large Brindle Dog,

with a brass collar round his neck, and the owner's name cut thereon. It is strongly suspected that some ungrateful person has destroyed the above animal; if this be the case, and we can be well informed, so as to convict the person or persons of the act, we will pay a handsome reward for the information.

RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co.

October 18. 2wep

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JOHN W. JONES, deceased, are requested to produce their accounts properly authenticated, for settlement; and those indebted to said estate, to make speedy payment to

JOHN and THOS. VOWELL,
Administrators.

August 18. 3m

☞ Two Apprentices, from 14 to 16 years of age, will be taken at this Office on liberal terms.

ALEXANDRIA:
Printed every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday,
BY
WILLIAM FOWLER.

The Columbian Mirror

AND

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

☞ *The Northern Mail did not arrive on Sunday last. On recurring to the papers previously received, I find nothing more amusing than what follows.*

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

ACCOUNT OF THE INHABITANTS OF ALGIERS.

(The supplement of an article on the same subject, which has already appeared in the Albion.)

Among the Mahometan inhabitants of the Algerine dominions may be likewise reckoned some Arabian tribes, who without mingling with the Moors, or most ancient possessors of the country, have to the present times preserved themselves separate from all others partly in a state of independence, and partly as tributaries to the Dey. They are distinguished from the rest by their language, by their rude manners, a peculiar mode of living, and by their pride, deeming themselves better and nobler than others.

Not less characteristic is their love of liberty. They live either in the desert, or in inaccessible ridges of mountains, divided into small families and clans, under the patriarchal government of a Sheic, who may be considered at the same time as judge, instructor and leader of his tribe. Their wealth consists in their flocks and herds. With these they descend from the mountains into the plain country, whenever they think they can do it with safety. To prevent their being suddenly surprized by their enemies, they place guards in every direction around them, and on the first appearance of danger, retire again to their mountains.

The number of these nomades decreases however every year, especially in the province of Mascara, where the present Dey has made many conquests. The Arab tribes subjected to the Algerines pay a small tribute, and are treated with great lenity, for fear of irritating them to rebel and join the Cabyls and independent Arabs.

The number of Jews in the territory of Algiers is not great; but it is difficult exactly to determine it, as it is kept secret by themselves, for the purpose of preventing an augmentation of the tax, which is regulated according to the number of families settled in the country.—Jews cannot acquire landed property in Algiers. They are likewise oppressed and despised, being obliged to distinguish themselves from the other inhabitants by their dress, especially by wearing clothes of dark colour. In this respect the women enjoy greater indulgence: even they, however, are forbid to appear in public with a veil. Nor is any Jew permitted to ride through the city gates, or in the city. A christian slave may, in case he be attacked by the Moors, defend himself; a Jew, on the contrary, would not so easily escape with sound limbs, if he should dare to put himself in a posture of defence against the misusage of the Turks and and Moors. Rich Jews, therefore purchase the protection of powerful Turks, and of the European Consuls.

The Algerine Jews are generally speaking, ignorant, superstitious and fanatical in the highest degree: and moreover, cowardly, base-minded, perfidious, avaricious, and addicted to cheating: on their promise in pecuniary transactions no one can place confidence; and the greatest cheats are found among the most wealthy. In affairs which concern only themselves, they are judged by their own tribunals and an elder, who is known by the name of a *King of the Jews*. One of the most pernicious customs prevalent among them is, that parents form marriage contracts for their yet infant children, who, in that case, are even married at the age of four or six years; and in their 9th or 10th year cohabit as man and wife.

The number of negroes annually imported as slaves into Algiers amounts to from 150 to 180. Their price varies from 50 to 150 zechins. The female negro slaves are in greater request, as attendants on the Moorish ladies, and as domestic servants, and therefore fetch a higher price than the males. Many of the negresses are likewise very frequently purchased and kept as concubines by the wealthy Turks and Moor, and not seldom preferred to the fair natives of the country. It, however, happens very rarely that a Turk actually marries a negress; but such intermarriages are more frequent among the Moors and Coloris. Although all the negroes came into the country as slaves, yet the greater part of them are either gratuitously, or in consideration of a large sum of money, manumitted by their masters. Nor are they here in general, so badly treated as in the West-Indian colonies of the Europeans; they enjoy, on the contrary, a considerable portion of liberty, are not confined, or in a cruel manner overwhelmed with excessive labour. Any over rigid or unjust treatment of them is even punished by the government.

Negro and christian slaves are, at Algiers, employed in the same offices as our domestic servants. But Jews and Christians are not permitted to keep negro slaves who profess the Mahomedan religion. As soon as a negro acquires his freedom, which is often granted on occasions of rejoicing, or on the disease of his master, he is esteemed equal to, and is entitled to the same privileges as, the Moors. They may then even intermarry among themselves, and with the Moors. The negresses are generally the confidantes of the young ladies in their master's house, in which case their situation becomes very comfortable. They have likewise a great influence on the education of youth, as they are employed as attendants on the children, who in their tender years, are more with them than with their parents.—But they spoil the children by over-indulgence, as they are apt too much to give way to and flatter the desires of these their future masters.

We now come to the Christians, but who, on account of their transitory residence, can hardly be said to constitute part of the proper inhabitants. It is almost in the cities only that we meet with Christians; but very rarely in the open country. On the western coast, the Spaniards occupy Oran and Masalquivir: the citizens resident there, for the most part fugitives from their native land, derive their subsistence from the garrison, and live in indolence, misery, and poverty, being destitute of trade, agriculture, and manufactures. The Christians who are met with in the other cities (a few travelling merchants and literati excepted,) are all slaves; but treated with a great deal more lenity than themselves and the missionaries pretend.

There are two classes of Christian slaves. To the first belong all those who are captured by the Algerine Corsairs; these are preferred to the others, and are truly worthy of commiseration. On their arrival at Algiers, they are separated into divisions, and conducted to the palace of the Dey, that he may select whomsoever he pleases from them: the remainder are taken into the market place, and sold to the highest bidder. The captain and chief officers of ships, and all persons of distinction and of a better appearance, are placed in the first division of prisoners, and treated with greater mildness than the rest, because it is expected that they will purchase their liberty.

In the day time they must work in the sail magazines belonging to the navy, and at night they are shut up with the other slaves in the bagnios. The children and women are kept as servants in the palace of the Dey, or purchased by other grandees to attend on their wives. If among the female captives there happens to be a lady of high rank, she remains indeed the property of the Dey, but is permitted to reside in the House of some of the free Christians. The remainder of the ship's crew are publicly sold to the highest bidder, and become the property either of the state or of private individuals.

The second class of Christian slaves at Algiers consists of (what will appear strange to many of our readers) persons who of their own accord enter into a state of Slavery. They are for the most part deserters from the Spanish garrison in Oran and Massalquivir, who from fear, despair, ignorance or precipitancy, make their escape. Oran, then, is the nursery of this kind of Christian slaves; and the number of such runaways is reckoned to amount annually to about one hundred. Among them are natives of almost every country of Europe.

While the author, from whom this account of Algiers is extracted, resided there, the German Oranites were for the most part men who, in their native country, had been forced or inveigled to enter into the army—had deserted—been picked up by Spanish or French recruiting parties, and at last, after various intermediate adventures, been sentenced to transportation to Oran. They were almost all addicted to drunkenness, but in other respects faithful, good natured, well behaved, laborious, and not so abandoned as the rest of their companions. Those who were natives of France were adventurers, or had been ruined by gaming, and thus incited to the commission of crimes, which obliged them to fly.

Few of them had reformed. They were almost without exception of a volatile and daring disposition, careless, lazy, and adepts in charlatanry and knavery. The greater part of the Spanish Oranites were transported smugglers. Among those from Italy were found the most abandoned wretches and the most attrocious criminals, and even among these the Neapolitans and Genoese distinguish themselves by their superior wickedness. Most of them had been banditti, highway-robbers, and murderers, and been forced to fly to Spain, where even after their transportation to Oran, they pursued their old practices, and on that account made their escape to Algiers, to avoid the punishment due to their crimes.

They relate with the greatest unconcern and frankness all the deeds of horror they had formerly perpetrated: the oldest were the most hardened and shameless, probably because they had lost all hope of ever returning to Europe. The younger among them were not so communicative: but sufficiently indicated by their gestures that they were not much better than the others.

They believe that they are now doing penance for their sins, diligently attend the confessional, and are scrupulously observant of the fasts enjoined by the church. Among the Oranites there were very few English, Portuguese, Swiss, Poles, and Prussians; but no Dutch, Swedes, Russians, and Danes; and only one Norwegian. All these deserters know beforehand what doom awaits them on their arrival; they, however, prefer a state of slavery to that of a Spanish soldier at Oran, as in Algiers they are better treated, and flatter themselves with the hope of being ransomed, in which expectation they very frequently find themselves deceived.

With respect to the treatment of the Christian slaves, no particular distinction is made between the deserters from Oran and those captured by the cruisers. They are, in general, well kept, and not overwhelmed with labour, or cruel usage; as every proprietor finds it his interest to preserve his slaves, for the sake of the ransom he expects to receive for them.—Those who belong to the Dey, are kept as attendants in his palace. There are a great number of them, they have little to do, and are well, and even richly clothed.

Many of them live in abundance, as they receive valuable presents from the grandees who are applying for some favor from the Dey; but their satisfaction is so irksome, that they must live quiet and retired, and seldom receive permission to leave the palace. The youngest and most beautiful among them are likewise exposed to the seduction of the corrupt courtiers. The other Christian slaves who are the property of the state, are employed in the dock yards and magazines, and are under the command of Turkish task masters.

At sunrise they are conducted to their labour, and receive three small loaves for breakfast; those who have money may purchase fruit in addition to their bread. Their labour never surpasses their strength. At mid day, they are called to dinner by the sound of two French horns—their dinner consists of a kind of grits, boiled in water, and seasoned with some old butter or oil. The portions are large; but the manner of cooking the mess is nauseous and disgusting. After dinner their labour recommences, and lasts till about sun-set:—When each slave again receives three coarse loaves and a few olives.

Their cloths are furnished at the expence of the Dey. After their daily labour is over, they are, for the most part, shut up in the bagnios. When the number of slaves is considerable, those of a virtuous disposition, and who have formerly been accustomed to better accommodations and company, complain more of this nightly lodging, than of the fatigues of the day; filth, corrupted air, and vermin in abundance, prevent the repose so necessary to them. To which may be added jests and discourse offensive to chaste ears, not to mention the abominable vices prevalent in this country; the society of abandoned Oranites, in particular proves extremely disagreeable to many unfortunate men of worth.

The condition of the slaves of private persons, is with very few exceptions, preferable to that of those who belong to the state.—In the cities they are employed as menial servants, in the country they cultivate the gardens and vineyards. Every thing depends upon their being able to gain the favor and confidence of their masters.——The amorous intrigues, of which so many of the ransomed slaves boast may in general be considered as fictitious.

Many private persons, especially Jews, and even the Dey and his Ministers, hire out Christians' slaves as servants to the free Christians, on their giving good security. Many of these slaves have then an opportunity to accumulate some money for themselves, in which case they leave their masters, take taverns in the city, where they sell wine and spirituous liquors, and often acquire considerable property.

Those who had been captured by the Algerine corsairs frequently regain their liberty on being ransomed; but the Oranite deserters have little or no hopes of such good fortune, and generally remain in slavery to the end of their lives.—Sometimes however it happens, that a government, as for instance the French in 1784, ransomed all their countrymen without exception.

The number of Christian slaves was formerly much more considerable than in 1788. In 1785, though in the preceding year all the French had been ransomed, they were computed to amount to about two thousand. In 1786—7, five hundred Spaniards and Neapolitans were liberated; and about seven hundred died of the plague; so that near about eight hundred Christian slaves were left at that time—and the most of these were deserters from Oran.

We shall conclude with a few observations relative to the renegadoes. There are few of them in this country; and these may be divided into two classes; viz. Jews and Christians. With respect to the Jews, many zealous Mahomedans are of opinion, that it would be better if they adopted the Christian religion previously to their becoming proselytes to Mahometism. Of the Jews, more women than men renounce the faith of their ancestors.—They are induced to embrace the dominant religion of the country, either for the purpose of being revenged of their relations, or of escaping some punishment, or from motives of ambition or interest.—If such a renegado be endowed with superior talents, and possess knowledge, address and courage, and have the good fortune to render his services useful to the government, he is esteemed equal to the Coloris, and may be raised to honourable and lucrative offices.

Thus, for instance, the present Admiral of the Algerine fleet is renegado, who was formerly a Jew.

Renegadoes who were Christians, are less numerous. Formely they were eager to gain proselytes from Christianity, but at present such conversions are very rarely encouraged, nay, in most instances, not even permitted, as the proprietors of the slaves would be losers, and be deprived of the expected ransom.

On the whole, in this country too they are of opinion that it is best for every one to adhere to the religion in which he was educated. They even despise and distrust renegadoes: and that not without reason, for the greater part of them are in their hearts attached to neither one religion nor the other.

Extract of a letter from lieut. Charles Stewart, commander of the United States schr. Experiment, dated the 31 October, 1800.

"We cruized to windward of St. Bartholomews till the 1st of October, which day we fell in with and captured the French armed (three masted) schooner Diana, out two days from Guadaloupe, laden with sugar, coffee and cotton, bound to France, under convoy of a brig of 16 nine pounders and 150 men. This schooner mounted 8 nine pound carronades, (6 of which they threw overboard in the chase) and 55 men.

"On board of her we had the pleasure to find general RIGAUD, commander in chief of the south of St. Domingo.

"This is the man, sir, that has wrested millions from my countrymen; the depredations, the piracies, plunder and murders he has committed on my fellow-citizens are but too well known in the United States; and now the Supreme Ruler of all things has placed him in the hands of that country he has most injured,"

ALEXANDRIA, NOVEMBER 4.

It is not in my power this day, to gratify my readers with a ſtatement of the votes, for Electors of Preſident and Vice. Preſident, taken yeſterday at the county court houſe; but have been informed by ſeveral reſpectable gentlemen who attended, that from appearances Mr. Adams's friends muſt have had a conſiderable majority.

It behoves every friend to virtue to contribute his influence, to the *complete* ſuppreſſion of *gaming*. The conſequences attendant upon this vile practice every now and then ſhock the ear of humanity. A quarrel at a gaming table often ends in a *duel*, and ſometimes in *murder*. A melancholy inſtance of the *latter* happened in this town on Saturday night laſt.

A man by the name of John Longden (a cooper) ſat down to play cards in company with ſeveral others. The whole company ſoon became inflamed with liquor, a quarrel enſued, which, after ſome time, terminated in Longden's receiving a wound from a knife which has ſince ended his exiſtence. The knife penetrated the abdomen, about two inches below, and on the right ſide of the umbilicus. The inteſtinal canal was perforated in *three* places and ſlightly wounded in *two*. A conſiderable *portion* of the inteſtines protruded through the external wound; in *it* only one wound was diſcoverable; this was ſecured: but diſſection after death expoſed the latent miſchief. The blood-veſſels of the inteſtines which were divided, poured out a great quantity of blood. As the man ſunk under the loſs of blood in the ſpace of twenty hours, not a doubt remains, but that his death was the effect of the injury ſuſtained by the wound.

Look at this ye practitioners of vice, and bluſh for the conſequences! ——A Jury of inqueſt have found a VERDICT of WILFUL MURDER.

The perpetrator of the crime is in Jail, and will no doubt receive a proper reward from the hand of Juſtice.

The Electors of Preſident and Vice-Preſident, in the ſtate of New Jerſey, have been appointed by the legiſlature of that ſtate.—They are all federal.

The bill veſting the choice of Electors for Preſident and Vice Preſident, in the Legiſlature of Connecticut has been paſſed in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of that ſtate, by a very great majority—there being in favor of it 147—againſt it but 27.

The Board of Health of Philadelphia have ordered that coaſting veſſels, after the 1ſt November, ſhall be permitted to proceed to that city without examination at the lazaretto.

INCENDIARIES.

The citizens of Philadelphia are cautioned to beware of thoſe deteſtable peſts of ſociety. The fire which alarmed the inhabitants on Wedneſday evening, and which deſtroyed ſo much of the property of Mr. Nathan Smith, was the diabolical work of an Incendiary. The fire was firſt diſcovered to proceed from the apartment in which the hay was kept, adjoining the ſtable, under the carpenter's ſhop. None of the family had been in any part of the building after dark, nor had they any fire in it during the day.

(Phila pap.)

FROM A CHARLESTON PAPER.

A ſtatement of the appointments made under the federal government ſince its eſtabliſhment.

Secretaries of State.

1. Thomas Jefferſon, of Virginia
2. E. Randolph, of Virginia
3. T. Pickering, of Connecticut
4. John Marſhall, of Virginia.

Secretaries of the Treaſury.

1. A Hamilton, of New-York
2. Oliver Wolcott, of Connecticut.

Secretary of the Navy.

1. B. Stoddart, of Maryland.

Secretaries of War.

1. H. Knox, of Maſſachuſetts
2. T. Pickering, of Connecticut
3. J. M'Henry, of Maryland
4. J. Marſhall, of Virginia
5. S. Dexter, of Maſſachuſetts.

Attorneys-General.

1. F. Randolph, of Virginia
2. C. Lee, of Virginia.

Poſt-Maſters General.

1. T. Pickering, of Connecticut
2. Haberſham, of Georgia.

Judges of Supreme Courts.

1. John Jay, of New York
2. O. Ellſworth, of Connecticut
3. W. Cuſhing, of Maſſachuſetts
4. —— Wilſon, of Pennſylvania
5. —— Blair, of Virginia
6. J. Iredell, of N. Carolina
7. —— Patterſon, of Jerſey
8. J. Rutledge, of S. Carolina
9. —— Johnſon, of Maryland
10. S. Chaſe, of Maryland
11. B. Waſhington, of Virginia
12. A Moore, of N Carolina.

Ambaſſadors.

1. T. Pinckney, of S Carolina
2. G. Morris, of N. York
3. J Munroe, of Virginia
4. —— Humphreys, of Connecticut
5. J. Q. Adams, of Maſſachuſetts
6. J. Jay, of New York
7. W. V. Murray, of Maryland
8. R. King, of New-York
9. C. C. Pinckney, of S. Carolina
10. E. Gerry, of Maſſachuſetts
11. J. Marſhall, of Virginia
12. W. Smith, of S. Carolina
13. O. Ellſworth, of Connecticut
14. P. Henry, of Virginia
15. W. R. Davie, of N. Carolina.

Commander in Chief.

1. G. Waſhington, of Virginia.

44 appointments, of which Virginia has had 12, Connecticut 7. Maryland 5, Maſſachuſetts 5, New-York 5, North Carolina 3, South Carolina 4, Pennſylvania 1, Jerſey 1, Georgia 1.

Note. Virginia has had as many appointments as all the New-England ſtates.—She has 19 repreſentatives—New England 29.

A ſtatement of the great appointments made by Mr. Adams.

Commander in chief of the army of the United States.

1. George Waſhington, of Virginia.
2. J. Marſhall, of Virginia, ſecretary at war.
3. J. Marſhall, of Virginia, ſecretary of ſtate.
4. B. Stoddart, of Maryland, ſecretary of the navy.
5. S. Dexter of Maſſachuſetts, ſecretary at war.
6. B. Waſhington, of Virginia, judge of the ſupreme court.
7. A. Moore, of N. Carolina judge of the ſupreme court.

Ambaſſadors.

8. C. C. Pinckney, of S. Carolina
9. E. Gerry, of Maſſachuſetts
10. J. Marſhall, of Virginia
11. W. Smith, of S. Carolina
12. W. V. Murray, of Maryland
13. O. Ellſworth, of Connecticut
14. P. Henry, of Virginia
15. W. R Davie, of N. Carolina.

Of theſe 15 appointments, 6 are from Virginia, 2 from Maſſachuſetts, 1 from Connecticut, 2 from North-Carolina, 2 from Maryland, and 2 from South Carolina.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

Curious Anecdote.

The following extraordinary fact has been communicated to us from undoubted authority—A poor labourer, with a large family who worked for a farmer not 100 miles from Bridgnorth, during the late extravagant price of all the neceſſaries of life, applied to his maſter, entreating him to let him have the amount of his week's wages in corn or flour. Having been employed by this man for between 20 and 30 years, he hoped he would give it him under the market price.

The farmer, aſhamed to demand that price from the labourer, and yet not inclined to let him have it for leſs, refuſed the requeſt. Upon the poor man's complaining of the diſtreſs of his family, who were ſtarving, the maſter wantonly told him that if he could not *buy*, there was nothing left for him but to *ſteal*. The poor fellow, irritated by the inhumanity of his employer, and driven to deſpair by the miſerable ſituation of his wife and children, literally followed the advice given him, and at different times purloined to the amount of two buſhels of corn from his maſter's barn.

The thief was adverтiſed, with a reward of five guineas for the diſcovery of the thief. Alarmed at this ſtep, the man went voluntarily to a neighboring Magiſtrate and confeſſed the fact, relating all the circumſtances attending it. The farmer was ſent for, and informed that the magiſtrate had received certain information of the offender; but that he muſt depoſit the five guineas reward which he had offered, before he ſhould be put in poſſeſſion of the particulars. This condition being complied with, the Magiſtrate acquainted him with the name of the party, who, he told him, had only followed the advice given by his hard hearted employer, and that if he choſe to proſecute him, the whole of the caſe muſt of courſe be laid before a court of Juſtice.

The farmer not chooſing this public expoſure, declined a proſecution, and the worthy Magiſtrate, after ſeriouſly admoniſhing the labourer, who had always borne an irreproachable character, and who had been driven by cruel diſtreſs, and the inhumanity of his maſter to commit this unjuſtifiable depredation, ordered the amount of the reward to be laid out in food and cloathing for his half naked, and half ſtarved children.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 29.

Laſt Monday, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a beautiful Balloon, under the direction of Mr. Richard Croſby, was launched from Mount Vernon Gardens, as a ſpecimen of his knowledge of the grand Science of Aerology. The wind being light at N. it roſe about 400 feet almoſt perpendicular; and then took a ſoutherly courſe, and moved magnificently grand through the atmoſphere, till it was fairly out of ſight.

At the bottom of the Balloon was ſuſpended a beautiful car, with a label faſtened to it, *that if any perſon ſhould pick it up, to preſerve it for Mr. C. the inventor.* The aſcenſion was highly ſatisfactory to the numerous ſpectators that were preſent, and did great credit to Mr Croſby, who, we underſtand, propoſes to make an aerial voyage in the month of January next, provided the liberality of the public is ſufficient to defray the expence.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 25.

Captain Jamieſon, from Liverpool, has furniſhed London papers to the 11th September—three days the lateſt—They merely confirm the rupture of the armiſtice, and that hoſtilities between the French and Germans were to commence on the 7th September.—They eſtabliſh the account of the aſſaſſination of gen. Kleber, in Egypt.

WAR ASPECT.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 9.

We received this morning by expreſs, the Paris papers to the 7th inſt.

The following is the only intelligence of importance contained in theſe papers:

Rupture of the Armiſtice.

H. Q. at Soden, near Frankfort, 10 Fructidor, Aug. 28.

Order of the day in the Batavian army.

The army is informed, that the emperor having refuſed to ſubſcribe to the conditions of the preliminaries of peace, which had been ſigned by his plenipotentiary at Paris, the government is under the neceſſity of continuing the war. The armiſtice is in conſequence broken off, and it will ceaſe to have effect the 20th inſt. (Sept. 7,) at one in the afternoon.

The general officers, and chief of corps, will profit by this interval to paſs the troops in review, and to diſpoſe every thing in ſuch a manner that they may be able to march and fight as ſoon as they ſhall receive orders.

Public Sale.

THIS DAY,

At half paſt 2 o'clock, will be ſold before the City Tavern in this Town,

The beautiful thorough bred imported RACE MARE, called

COWSLIP,

On a credit of 60 days, for an approved note, negotiable in the Bank of Alexandria. The Mare was laſt ſpring put to the famous Horſe Punch, that ſtood at the Federal City.

HENRY & THOMAS MOORE, Auctioneers.

November 4.

PEDIGREE,

Cowſlip was got by Vertumnous, her dam by a ſon of Latham's Snap, her grand dam was Cementinus. In the year 1796 ſhe won a £50 plate at Barnett, beating a Duncannon Filly of Mr. Rutternal's and a Mare of Lord Belfaſt's (who ran ſecond for the oars at Epſom) and the three others, giving them 17lbs. each, and was bred by me,

JOHN WINCHESTER.

London, 16th May, 1798.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A Journeyman Printer.

November 4.

Alexandria Theatre

Will open THIS EVENING, *when will be preſented,*

A TRAGEDY

CALLED

The Count of Narbonne.

Raymond, (Count of Narbonne)	Mr. Chalmers
Auſtin,	Mr. Collins
Fabian,	Mr. Bignal
Reinchild,	Mr. Palmer
Thybalt,	Mr. C. Sully
Theodore,	Mr. Green,
Hortenſia, (Counteſs of Narbonne)	Mrs. Weſt
Jacqueline,	Miſs Melford
Adelaide,	Mrs. J. Weſt.

TO WHICH WILL BE ADDED A

Farce called

THE CITIZEN.

Young Philpot	Mr. Sully
Young Wildidge,	Mr. M'Kenzie
Beaufort,	Mr. C. Sully
Sir Jaſper Wilding,	Mr. Bignall
Quilldrive,	Mr. Collins
Old Philpot	Mr. Ormſby
Corinna,	Mrs. Stuart
Maria,	Mrs. J. Weſt

☞ *Tickets to be had at the Printing-Office of J. & J. D. Weſtcott, and at the Office of the Theatre. Box 6s. Pit 4s. 6d.*

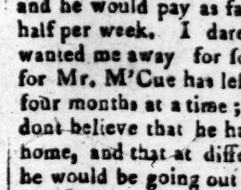
*** *Doors to be opened at a quarter paſt five o'clock, and the performance begin at quarter paſt ſix preciſely.*

††† *The Subſcribers are reſpectfully informed, that the Subſcription Tickets will be left at the Book Store of Mr. J. V. Thomas.*

Tueſday November 4.

FOR SALE,

On the 10th day of 12th month next, on the premiſes,



FIVE LOTS

ON

DUKE-STREET,

About 26 feet front and one hundred and two feet deep, with privilege of an eighteen feet alley on the back of each lot.

A Houſe and Lot on the corner of King and Royal Streets, 42 feet front and 100 feet deep —A STORE AND LOT on King-Street, adjoining the laſt mentioned, 84 feet front and 100 feet deep, with an outlet of five feet to the Court-Houſe alley.—A Lot on Royal Street joining the ſaid corner lot, 25 feet 6 inches front, and 111 feet deep to the Court Houſe Alley.

One fifth of the purchaſe money to be paid immediately after the ſale; one half the remainder in ſix, and the other in twelve months from the day of ſale, with legal intereſt for the ſame. A good title will be given when the laſt payment is made,—by

WM. HARTSHORNE, } Attornies for
NICHOLAS SLUBEY, } E. Donaldſon.

Alex. 11th mo. 4.

NOTICE.

I, HARRIOT M'CUE, would wiſh to inform the public, that this Henry M'Cue (that ſtyles me his wife, as he has a juſt right to do on all occaſions, and well doth he know it, but it is not in my power to call him as huſband, in the manner I have been treated by him) cannot charge me of leaving him without his deſire. For before ſeven evidences he ſwore that if I did not leave the houſe, that he would murder me; and likewiſe before theſe ſeven people told me to go and look for board, and he would pay as far as three dollars and a half per week. I dare ſay that Mr. M'Cue wanted me away for ſome other conveniences; for Mr. M'Cue has left my bed for three or four months at a time; and for nine months, I dont believe that he has lodged ſeven weeks at home, and that at different times; and when he would be going out of a night, if I happened to aſk him where he was going, his anſwer would be, go to hell! you damd b—h, what is it your buſineſs!! Now if any perſon can think that this is treatment to give a lawful, hard working, induſtrious wife, and the mother of ſeveral children, that has been married to him three and twenty years, I dont know!—And Mr. M'Cue could not be ſatisfied with his own ill treatment, but he would even encourage others to do it; for in my own houſe, a miſtreſs of his (as is reported) tore my cap off my head and choaked me, and he ſtood by and laffed at it; and I at the time went down on my knees and begged him for mercy's ſake to give me ſome trifle, and let me go where I could ſee ſome comfort. His anſwer again would be, go to hell, you damd b—h! I wont give you a ſhilling—I will grind your d—d ſoul out, you b—h. And many a time has he wiſhed that he had me one mile from town, and he would ſerve me as the negro did his miſtreſs; and all this I put up with in hopes of an amendment, as he being an old man I thought he might reform; as he is about fifty, men at that age commonly begins to think about ſomethin elſe beſides raking; but inſtead of of that, he has lately fell in love!! Poor old man, I pity his weakneſs, for he would not let his beard grow two day for a guinea a day.

Well, I have now ſaid as much as injured innocence wiſhes, and not liking to be troubleſome to the printer, I will conclude.

HARRIOT M'CUE.